



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 1, 2004

Ms. Julie Joe
Assistant County Attorney
Travis County
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767

OR2004-5393

Dear Ms. Joe:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 204568.

The Travis County Attorney's Office (the "county") received a request for all records pertaining to a named individual, a specified cause number, and specified incident reports. You state that the county does not possess records pertaining to the specified incident reports. We note that the Public Information Act (the "Act") does not require a governmental body to disclose information that did not exist at the time the request was received. *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dism'd); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986). You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We begin by noting that the submitted information includes an arrest warrant affidavit. Article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides:

The arrest warrant, and any affidavit presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the warrant, is public information, and beginning immediately when the warrant is executed the magistrate's clerk shall make a copy of the warrant and the affidavit available for public inspection in the clerk's office during normal business hours. A person may request the clerk to provide copies of the warrant and affidavit on payment of the cost of providing the copies.

Crim Proc. Code art. 15.26. This provision makes the submitted arrest warrant affidavit expressly public. The exceptions found in the Act do not, as a general rule, apply to information that is made public by other statutes. *See* Open Records Decision No. 525 (1989) (statutory predecessor). Therefore, the county must release the submitted arrest warrant affidavit to the requestor.

We also note that the submitted information includes a complaint. Article 15.04 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that “[t]he affidavit made before the magistrate or district or county attorney is called a ‘complaint’ if it charges the commission of an offense.” Case law indicates that a complaint can support the issuance of an arrest warrant. *See Janecka v. State*, 739 S.W.2d 813, 822-23 (Tex. Crim. App. 1987); *Villegas v. State*, 791 S.W.2d 226, 235 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 1990, pet. ref’d); *Borsari v. State*, 919 S.W.2d 913, 918 (Tex. App.—Houston [14 Dist.] 1996, pet. ref’d) (discussing well-established principle that complaint in support of arrest warrant need not contain same particularity required of indictment). We are unable to determine whether the complaint we have marked was presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of an arrest warrant. As we are unable to make this determination, we must rule in the alternative. If the marked complaint was in fact “presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of an arrest warrant,” then it is made public by article 15.26 and must be released. If the marked complaint was not so presented, then it is not made public by article 15.26 and must be disposed of along with the rest of the submitted information.

You assert that the remaining submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision” and encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. Section 58.007 of the Family Code provides in part:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapter B.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). Section 58.007(c) is applicable only to records of juvenile conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. *See* Act of June 2, 1997, 75th Leg., R.S., ch. 1086, §§ 20, 55(a), 1997 Tex. Gen. Laws 4179, 4187, 4199; Open Records Decision No. 644 (1996). In this instance, the remaining submitted information relates to an incident that occurred prior to September 1, 1997. Therefore, section 58.007 is not applicable.

Nevertheless, we will address the applicability of former section 51.14(d) of the Family Code to the remaining submitted information. Prior to its repeal by the Seventy-fourth Legislature, section 51.14(d) provided for the confidentiality of juvenile law enforcement records. Law enforcement records pertaining to conduct occurring before January 1, 1996 are governed by the former section 51.14(d), which was continued in effect for that purpose. Act of May 27, 1995, 74th Leg., R.S., ch. 262, § 100, 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 2517, 2591 (Vernon). Upon review, however, we find that the remaining submitted information does not identify a juvenile as a criminal suspect or offender. We note that section 51.14 applies to information that involves a juvenile suspect or offender, but does not apply where the information in question involves only a juvenile complainant or witness. Therefore, we conclude that the remaining submitted information cannot be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 51.14 of the Family Code.

We note, however, that criminal history record information (“CHRI”) is confidential and not subject to disclosure. Federal regulations prohibit the release of CHRI maintained in state and local CHRI systems to the general public. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21(c)(1) (“Use of criminal history record information disseminated to noncriminal justice agencies shall be limited to the purpose for which it was given.”), (2) (“No agency or individual shall confirm the existence or nonexistence of criminal history record information to any person or agency that would not be eligible to receive the information itself.”). Section 411.083 provides that any CHRI maintained by the Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) is confidential. Gov’t Code § 411.083(a). Similarly, CHRI obtained from the DPS pursuant to statute is also confidential and may only be disclosed in very limited instances. *Id.* § 411.084; *see also id.* § 411.087 (restrictions on disclosure of CHRI obtained from DPS also apply to CHRI obtained from other criminal justice agencies). However, the definition of CHRI does not include driving record information maintained by DPS under chapter 521 of the Transportation Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.082(2)(B). The county must withhold any CHRI falling within the ambit of these state and federal regulations pursuant to section 552.101.

We also note that portions of the remaining submitted information are subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code. Section 552.130 excepts from disclosure information relating to a Texas motor vehicle driver’s license and information relating to a Texas motor vehicle title or registration. Gov’t Code § 552.130. The county must withhold the Texas driver’s license numbers we have marked under section 552.130.

In summary, the submitted arrest warrant affidavit must be released under article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The county must release the marked complaint pursuant to article 15.26, if it was “presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of an arrest

warrant.” Any criminal history record information in the submitted documents must be withheld pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code and federal regulations. The county must withhold the Texas driver’s license numbers we have marked under section 552.130. The remaining submitted information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov’t Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body’s intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general’s Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep’t of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy Peterson", with a stylized, flowing script.

Amy D. Peterson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

ADP/sdk

Ref: ID# 204568

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Robert Caluette
2110 Malone Avenue
Austin, Texas 78757
(w/o enclosures)